

# [Iraq in the post-hashemite era and saddam hussein and the ba'th party](https://assignbuster.com/iraq-in-the-post-hashemite-era-saddam-hussein-and-the-bath-party/)

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IRAQ IN THE POST-HASHEMITE ERA & SADDAM HUSSEIN AND THE BATH PARTY The relationship between Iran and Iraq Iran and Iraq had a good relationship during the post-Hashemite era. This situation owes to the fact that the two countries were rich in oil. In this regard, the two nations pooled resources together. Trade was among the two nation’s bonding factors. The nations exchanged various goods and services. Moreover, the western countries depend on them for the supply of oil. This process provided them with an opportunity to access high financial boost given that the nations managed to have high levels of foreign reserves. However, during the reign of Saddam Hussein, Iraq was invaded because of the involvement of the nation in terrorism1. The US led by George Bush invaded Iraq leading to destruction of property and people. The country was in shambles. Consequently, Iran got an opportunity to help its longtime partner in trade and diplomatic ties. Iran responded by provision of goods and service to Iraq to help in the reconstruction of the nation.
However, the two nations fought due to the territorial conflicts. The territory between the two nations is oil-rich. This situation led to war between the two nations. According to Tripp, the US had assumed the crucial part in the toppling of the authoritarian government in Iraq by expelling Saddam Hussein from the steerage of the state2. It was assumed as an issue of grave risk to the United States around then focused around discernment reports of Iraq assembling weapons of mass decimation. The results of the Iraq War ought to be looked upon all things considered so as to accept our assumption about sensible clarification3. It respects Americas change of conciliatory connection in the national governmental issues of any country under the impact of the tumultuous times of the Arab Spring.
Bibliography
Tripp, Charles. History of Iraq. 2010, p. 143-267.